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ng.
A. C. WINN,
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MALDEN, March 9, 1880.
Tonic has cured two of my birds,
ne sold, after I had discovered
wered for Canaries losing their song,
d your prepared food for keeping
d in health.
C. A. LITTLE.
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Horticultural Society

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## NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

## JOURNAL OF

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## Editorial.

### FARM FENCES.

As the country becomes older, and the material for fencing purposes becomes more costly, the question as to the cheapest and best way to keep up the line fences becomes more important and more difficult to solve. In the eastern coast of Massachusetts the first settlers found large quantities of white cedar growing in swamps and wet places. The wood of this tree was found to be of little value for firewood, but excellent for fencing purposes and was used for that purpose at a very early date. The rails were cut twelve feet long, and the posts six; when the land was free from stones the fence was made with four rails, kept about four feet apart, and in place by a post with four holes mortticed into it. When a fence was varied near where small rocks were plenty, a few was made of a low wall and two or three rails, and a post set in the wall.

For more than a hundred and fifty years the farmers in the eastern portion of this State, who owned rocky farms devoted a considerable portion of their time in clearing their land of rocks, and hauling them where they desired either line or partition fences. In the interior of the State the first settlers found large quantities of chestnut wood which they used for fencing purposes; instead of keeping the rails in place with an upright post, the fence was built in a zigzag manner, so that the end of one rail was kept in place by laying across the end of another, the ends of the first ones being kept from the ground by good sized stones.

The old growth of cedar has been cut off, and as most of the swamps have been drained, a new growth has come up in comparatively a very few swamps, so that it is evident that, when the little that is now growing has been used, some other material will be found to take its place. Those who have used chestnut find that the demand for chestnut railroad ties is such, that it will soon be too costly material for fencing purposes.

During the last twenty years on many farms the line fences have been kept up with partition fences, which modern farmers consider useless. In a few years all of this material that can be spared will be used up, and the farmers will have to look in some other direction for a supply.

Among the new materials that have been introduced is the barb wire; this is said to be very durable, and that cattle cannot go through it, but we are informed that horses sometimes run against it and injure themselves. We should think it would be excellent to keep dogs out from where sheep are kept. The drawback to this material is that it requires posts which in some sections are both scarce and dear.

There are many places where line fences could be made to great advantage and very cheap, with live hedges. Among the numerous kinds of trees and shrubs that can be used for this purpose, the two that are best adapted for this purpose in this State, have been almost entirely overlooked; these are the Red Cedar, and the Hemlock.

On the Atlantic coast the red cedar seems to be exactly adapted for this purpose, being perfectly hardy and will grow almost anywhere, from a poor, dry, gravelly or sandy knoll to a moist, rich interval. We have set them on the edge of a gravel bank, the south side of a board fence, where it was too hot and dry for grass to grow, and have them all live, and in a few years grow to a size sufficient to make a good fence, through which no cattle could pass. But few trees will bear trimming better, and no evergreen, that we have ever tried, will bear transplanting so well. If removed when not more than a foot high, with a small ball of earth around the roots, not more than one in a hundred will die, though they are set on dry, gravelly land. On good land a hedge sufficient to prevent cattle passing through can be grown in six or seven years. When grown it makes a good durable fence that no cattle can pass through, and one that requires no further expense for several generations, except a little trimming, which can be done very rapidly.

Next to the cedar we place the hemlock. This when well trimmed makes one of the most beautiful hedges that is grown; it is perfectly hardy, will grow on either a dry or wet soil, and will bear trimming as well as the thorn. A hedge can be made with this tree that no cattle or even hens can pass through. To transplant it successfully requires more care than the red cedar. The principal reason of this is, because it is rarely that the small seedlings are found growing in open land, where the soil is so free from stones that a ball of earth can be readily removed with the tree, without disturbing the roots. To remove any evergreen tree successfully a portion of the earth must be kept on the roots undisturbed. As a rule it is best not to attempt to remove a hemlock tree more than a foot in height, unless it stands in open land that is free from stones. The hemlock after being transplanted grows much slower than the red cedar, but when once large enough, it makes quite as good, if not a better fence, certainly more beautiful.

We believe that there are many places in New England where these trees could be used to advantage. We would not recommend them where land is so valuable that every foot is needed for cultivation, but where land is cheap, and line fences are made of wood, and the trees can be easily obtained, as they can in many parts of New England, we believe, and we speak from some experience, that it would be good policy for farmers to surround their farms with either cedar or hemlock trees thick enough to make a hedge, always giving preference, except in a swamp, to the cedar. The trees should be set about eighteen inches from each other; when eighteen inches high, cut off a few inches of the top; this should be repeated when they are two and also three feet high. If a thick hedge is desired, nearly the whole growth should be cut off each year after the hedge is four feet high; but if it is only to keep the cattle from passing through it, the tops may be permitted to run higher and cut off only once in four or five years. If permitted to run high on the north side of the farm, they protect the farm from the north winds.

We have seen a good hedge made with the common gray birch. This tree will grow on the poorest gravel hill or in a sand bank, and is very easily grown from seed, which should be gathered after the first heavy frost, and sown immediately after.

The American willow makes a good hedge in wet places, growing readily from the branches of the trees cut in proper lengths and driven into the ground; but the willow grows so rapid, that it requires more time to keep it properly trimmed than many other trees, and can be used only in wet places. The most serious objection to line fences is where land is cultivated, the roots not only interfere with cultivation, but also rob the cultivated crops of plant food; yet there are many places where line fences could be introduced that would not interfere with cultivation.

### STOCK POOR.

Many a farmer is kept poor by keeping too much stock. He would be prosperous if the stock was of the right kind. It does not pay to keep cows through the winter that are dry pretty much all the time. It does not pay to keep over a lot of lean and fractious steers in the expectation that they will make good working cattle by waiting long enough. All such animals should be sold to those who have more food in store than their present poor owners. A miserable and melancholy lot of no-breed sheep constitute no more desirable property, either. Their fleeces are not worth waiting for, and their mutton is called such only by courtesy. They are of no use to a farmer but to help keep him poor.

Good stock, superior stock, pays for itself all the time. A herd of cows is well worth wintering that will pay in milk and butter many times more than the cost of their keep. No other kind ought therefore to be allowed on a farm. No business man ever expects to make headway against competition by holding a stock of goods that is of inferior value and out of the fashion; and a farmer ought to observe the same rule, and carry on his hands no stock that is not of the very sort to give him a good footing in the produce market. He never can get good milk, good butter, or good beef from poor runts of creatures whose existence comes under the head of accident rather than design. Superior stock is the only kind an enterprising and thrifty farmer can afford to keep.

When cows show beyond a question that they cannot give milk enough nor milk good enough to pay for their support and yield a liberal proffit beside, it is time they were disposed of on almost any terms that will clear them off the farm. It is the same with all creatures that are an incumbrance on the farm instead of a profit; let them be put off without delay, and let the so-called sentiment in the case be eradicated by healthier considerations of what constitutes thrifty and profitable farming. This should be the touchstone everywhere of good farming. If it were really made so, we should soon see an end of dawdling, routine, traditional, and listless farming, and the infusion of a vigorous element such as moves the world of business and carries life and activity into every department.

There are of course many ways in which a farmer can trace the sources of his unprosperous condition; but the practice of keeping on hand, summer and winter, a lot of practically worthless cattle—for all cattle are worthless that are not profitable—is the moth and the canker that is surely eating out his substance. It is simply a question of time how soon he will succumb, for to be acknowledged hopelessly poor is submission. We repeat, no farmer can afford to keep inferior cattle; a rich man may afford it, and charge his indebtedness to whim or delusive benevolence; but the farmer who has his living to make off his farm cannot afford it, nor indeed can he afford to keep any kind of cattle but the best. He owes it to himself to clean out everything that is trash and worthless, and begin and build up on a sound basis. The more poor stock he keeps, the poorer he is in consequence himself.

### CHEESE, BUTTER AND OLEOMARGARINE.

The following are the exports of Cheese Butter and Oleomargarine from New York to the ports mentioned since May 1, 1880, to the week ending Oct. 13:—

CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool | 68,138,686 |
| London | 4,746,086 |
| Glasgow | 14,323,446 |
| Bristol | 8,410,097 |
| Cardiff | 764,936 |
| Hull | 221,530 |
| Newcastle | 307,863 |
| Havre | 109,634 |
| Hamburg | 101,892 |
| Bremen | 601,160 |
| Other ports | 1,153,351 |
| Total | 88,805,558 |

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool | 7,411,826 |
| London | 381,288 |
| Glasgow | 5,070,625 |
| Bristol | 1,084,316 |
| Cardiff | 694,050 |
| Hull | 73,077 |
| Newcastle | 130,536 |
| Havre | 1,460 |
| Hamburg | 997,060 |
| Bremen | 676,279 |
| Other ports | 2,323,216 |
| Total | 18,929,471 |

OLEOMARGARINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool | 573,358 |
| London | 24,250 |
| Glasgow | 978,575 |
| Bristol | 158,562 |
| Rotterdam | 1,714,221 |
| Antwerp | 475,201 |
| Hamburg | 30,724 |
| Bremen | 50,042 |
| Other ports | 192,507 |
| Total | 4,194,030 |

### CHARLES M. HOVEY.

No name among the professional cultivators of fruits and flowers is more widely and gratefully known, and no authority in horticulture is received everywhere with higher confidence and respect than that of the distinguished man whose name heads this article, and in honor of whose arrival at the age of three score and ten a banquet was spread by his affectionate and admiring friends in this city, on the last Saturday in October. A full report of this assembly of congratulation will be found in another place. It will freshly convince all readers of the *Ploughman* of the deep sincerity with which he is regarded by all his past and present associates, after having spent a life in strict and unselfish devotion to horticultural pursuits.

If the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, parent as it is of all kindred associations in the United States, had done nothing more than produce this one genius in the creation of new and permanent horticultural results, whose name honors and exalts the name of the Society wherever it is known, it would have done enough to establish its fame for all time. For genius is creative, and the work of creation in the ascinating realm of fruits and shrubs and flowers has been the single work of Mr. Hovey's entire life. He began to experiment horticulturally when but eighteen years old, and he is just as much an enthusiast at seventy as he was then. He first showed others what new varieties of fruits were wanted, and then he went into his garden and created them according to his theory. Here lay his genius, that he could realize in practice what he maintained so firmly and clearly in theory.

Of such men it is always true that, however highly they may be appreciated while living, they are regarded after their departure in the true proportions of their character, which are larger as they recede and gain perspective. Few men are living among us who could command such sincere eulogies as were freely elicited at the banquet given him; but even these will in after years dwindle in expressiveness as compared with the steady growth of his renown as a cultivator. Nevertheless, the tributes that were paid him were such as would satisfy the pride of almost any man. The creating genius of the garden is a greater than the conqueror of lands and armies, for he works in the most effective way for humanity and civilization. A rapid outline review of what Mr. Hovey has accomplished in his consistent life cannot but be as stimulating as it is instructive to the reader.

He has collected, cultivated, proved and described during his career as a horticulturist 75 varieties of cherries, 75 varieties of peaches, 50 varieties of plums, 280 varieties of apples, and 1,000 varieties of pears. It was as far back as 1828 that he began to make a collection of fruits, grapes and strawberries; also, of tulips, hyacinths, and ranunculus, a very large collection. In 1833, after trying all the strawberries imported, he thought none of them worth growing for profit at least, and he hybridized and raised several thousand, from which Hovey's Seedling was selected, and, in 1842, the Boston Pine. The Magazine of Horticulture was begun by him in 1835, and in the same year he commenced the production of seedling Camellias, begun a year or two previous; the Magazine was continued for thirty-four years by him. Two years later, he produced the Azalia and other flowers from seed by hybridization.

In 1840, he began to make a collection of all the various fruits, the pear in particular. He likewise set out and proved all the cherries, plums and peaches that were then to be had. In 1844 he visited England and France to study and investigate, and to select every good fruit and every hardy ornamental tree and shrub, and on his return home made a plantation of a specimen of each. Then was first introduced by him all the finest *hardy* Rhododendrons, and the only collection in the country for eight or ten years, from which he raised thousands of seedlings. He also began at that time to hybridize and improve the Japan Lily, and raised quantities of it for ten years, producing one variety named "Melpomene," the finest ever grown. In 1848, he began to give attention to the Cactus, and subsequently raised many superb varieties, one of which, named the "C. M. Hovey," was certified by the London Horticultural Society as the finest ever seen, as recently as 1880. Subsequently to the above date he raised the Hovey Cherry, and received the forty dollar prize of the Horticultural Society.

It was in 1848 that he began the publication of "Fruits of America" in numbers, with four plates in each. Two volumes were completed up to 1856, the subscription price being $12 per volume. In 1858, he raised a fine Arbor Vitæ, called Hovey;, besides seedlings of Phlox, Geraniums, Verbenas, Tree Pœonies, Carnations, etc., etc. He also published, about the same time, a small work on "Cordon Training of Fruit Trees," by Bressant, with notes etc., by C. M. Hovey. He was awarded a gold medal in 1860 for the seedling Camellia "C. M. Hovey," by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In 1863 he was chosen President of the Society, and Chairman of the Committee on Building; and he afterwards laid the corner stone and delivered the dedicatory address.

It was only last year that he visited England, France and Belgium, to compare the general state of horticulture in those countries with that of 1844, and with that of the United States. He also received a $60 prize for a new camellia, the "Anna Marie Hovey," from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. For the past ten or fifteen years, he has devoted himself to the production of seedling flowers, plants and shrubs of all kinds. Among evergreens he has produced a fine chamæparis, a variegated leaved magnolia, and other specimens; in addition to which labors he has maintained a correspondence with the London Gardener's and Garden *Chronicle*. It was as far back as 1854 that he exhibited the greatest number of varieties (360) of pears ever shown in the country up to that period, and received the Society's prize; the raising of pears among our cultivated fruits may be said to date with that year.

In his nurseries at Cambridge, in which this veteran horticulturist continues to labor with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his earlier years, and to which we have paid a recent visit, are to be seen growing two hundred species and varieties of ornamental trees, from ten to sixty feet high, a detailed enumeration and account of which were given, some three years since, in the Gardener's *Monthly*. His collection of rhododendrons and azalias was begun in 1845, which was several years before any others began to think of them. His plants are therefore now nearly forty years old, and are the largest in the country. His Catalogue of Roses so far back as in 1848 contained a thousand varieties.

It is needless to attempt to add anything to such a horticultural record in the hope of increasing its value or extending the deserved renown of its subject. Who among living men can be spoken of as a benefactor, as the distributor of silent blessings, if he cannot? In the midst of his flowers and fruits, and training his vines and shrubs and trees, he has all his busy life been sowing the seeds of human happiness broadcast, and doing more than most men in his generation in leaving the world better and more beautiful than he found it. It is not possible to speak of such a man in too high terms of gratitude and praise. There is not a cultivator of trees and shrubs and flowers and fruits in his own garden who does not every day find occasion, as he looks thoughtfully about him, to bless the name of Hovey,—a name that is sure to be carried far into the generations of the future.

## Correspondence.

### "MIDDLESEX FELLS."

*To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

The Middlesex Fells Association propose to buy for a public domain a tract of about six square miles, or nearly four thousand acres, to be devoted to forest culture and preservation, science, education and rational recreation. Thirteen hundred and forty-four acres, or a little over two square miles, is in the northern part of Medford, and with the buildings on it is assessed on the tax list of the town at $90,603. Nearly four square miles are in the town of Stoneham, including Spot and Doleful Ponds, which occupy three or four hundred acres, the taxable value of which is yet to be ascertained. The eastern and western boundaries are rocky and precipitous hills, almost continuous, the eastern being in the towns of Malden and Melrose, and the western in Winchester. The latter town has a beautiful artificial lake as a reservoir for its water supply, which is included in the proposed forest park. The great advantage of this enterprise is that it will enrich the future without imposing any debt upon it.

ELIJUR WRIGHT.

*Nov.* 1, 1880.

### THE CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF APPLES.

*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

I believe there is a work of value yet to be done by our chemists—perhaps especially of the agriculturist college—and that is, to determine by analysis the chemical properties of apples, particularly the long-keeping sorts as Baldwins, Russets, of the various kinds; Greenings, Pearmains, Jelly Flowers etc. There are some kinds of apples, as for instance Hubbardstons, or Greenings, of which almost any person may on even a full stomach eat one or more, and yet feel free, and experience no ill condition, while on a yet more empty one even, a Baldwin or a Blue Pearmain will cause an unpleasant sense of fullness and even long delayed indigestion. There is a very marked difference in the chemical make-up of apples, and that would be a valuable piece of information which would give a thorough chemical analysis of a dozen or so of the more popular kinds in common use. Such an analysis would also at the same time discover the relative value of each kind as an article of food. May we not hope that our professor of Chemistry at Amherst, will deem the matter one of sufficient importance to give it attention, and so the institution have the credit of giving to the world for the first time, this desirable, and as I believe needed information. Our most intelligent farmers or fruit dealers, simply know they are raising and selling apples, that they vary in color, flavor, texture, keeping qualities etc., but are in a state of absolute ignorance as to what they are composed of. In our present state of knowledge and chemical information, in relation to the different kinds of meats and culinary vegetables, we certainly ought not to be so in the dark in reference to this our most popular of all the domestic fruits.

T. W. S.

## Porcine.

### THE HOG CROP.

[Western Rural.]

Just now there is considerable anxiety among those personally interested to learn the number of hogs in the country in order to make a comparison with the number of last year. We have not the statistics at hand to give the number for the entire country or even the entire West, but we have no doubt that there is something of an increase. This conclusion is sustained by the statistics which have come under our notice. Illinois seems to have an increase of two hundred thousand fat hogs above last year, according to the last report of the State Department of Agriculture. Of course these figures are taken from the assessors' reports, and as these reports are made in May, disease may, and probably has, decreased the number then found. But making all due allowance for the falling off due to such causes, the aggregate increase would probably be about what we have stated. In May 1879, there were 2,709,051 hogs assessed in Illinois, and in May 1880, 3,133,557. The percentage of hogs on hand on May 1st that would be fattened, is reckoned at seventy. This would be 2,193,487, and that this estimate is a fair one, is based upon the fact that for the three past years there has been about seventy per cent. of the whole number fattened. In seventy-five counties the increase there has been a decrease aggregating 58,086, and in the balance of the one hundred and two counties an increase of 267,279 fat hogs. Deducting the decrease from the increase still leaves an increase of two hundred thousand.

The condition of hogs in this State is above the average. In some sections this is not true, but taking the State together, it is. Disease has made its appearance in some localities, but there is much less complaint than for a few previous years. The value and weight of the hog crop in this State will be largely influenced by the extent of the present corn crop, which will not be up to an average yield in quantity or quality. But the hog crop here and elsewhere, we think, is satisfactory. The reader knows that it is a favorite idea of ours to stick in whatever line of industry on the farm we may mark out. Hogs will pay, taking the years together. There is going to be a constant increase in the consumption of pork, and the increased demand must be supplied. If bad luck comes one year or two years, there is an aggregate of good luck awaiting you in the end.

## Horticulture.

### FRUIT GROWING IN MAINE.

Albion Ricker of Turner, a celebrated fruit grower, says: "I raised this year about a thousand bushels of fruit. Last year I got 2000; year before, over 3000. I have about twenty acres, all grafted. I set out about one hundred trees every year. Some I set out natural and then graft. I mulch a good deal and sometimes plow. I have one orchard of eight acres and turn it up as I go round through the farm when its turn comes. I am going to mulching a spell. I haul muck into the barn yard and let the cattle work it over. I prune when I can, from the time the fruit comes off till last of March. If I could prune just when I wanted to, I should pick a tree of fruit and then turn round and prune it. I think the Baldwin is the most profitable. I sold between 400 and $500 worth to one man last winter. You can keep these to wait your market. Roxbury Russet don't do well with me. My soil is rocky, deep loam. my cant is north and west. I prefer that for an orchard. If you have it looking east, your trees start too early and cold weather is likely to freeze your trees to death. It is very rarely I have a tree that freeze to death. I find the Early Harvest a good early apple. The Gravenstein can't be beat. I brought down a big horse load of Superb Sweet and Gravenstein to-day, and in twenty minutes they were all sold. I never saw the time when the Porter wouldn't sell at the highest market price. I always hand pick. I have a tree that aint worth hand-picking I graft it.

"I believe in pears—I know that we Maine farmers can make money raising pears. I sold pears in this market this morning for $3 a bushel. I have raised pears for twenty years. It costs more to raise pears than apple, because the former have to be high-fed. Perhaps it costs double to raise pears that it does apples. It cost something to raise apples. There's no kind of a thing but loves apples, and you have to fight your way. If a man has a good chance, and starts in right and tends his trees, he can make more at raising apples and pears than at any other business—say, apples at twenty-five cents a bushel and pears at $1—and, generally, both crops average more than that; though I never sold so low as that yet.

I plant my apples about thirty feet apart, and pears, fifteen feet apart: I have about one hundred pear trees. I am trying the Clapp Favorite. The Flemish Beauty I have had more experience in, and it has done well for me. Clapp's Favorite I call very extra. I think I prefer them. I am going into them more. This year is the smallest crop of pears I ever raised—four or five barrels. Some years I sell $100 worth of pears. This is a poor year for pears—the trees are resting. Good tillage is the best way to have a crop of pears or anything else. I don't prune pears much. I have pear trees twenty-five years old, bearing. They are standards. I've a dwarf that's been bearing twenty-eight years. I don't know that there has been a year in which it hasn't borne—it's a Duchess. I raise about eight or nine barrels this year.—*Lewiston Journal.*

## The Sheepfold.

### SHEEP BREEDING.

[Farmers' Advocate, Ontario.]

At this season of the year permanent improvement can be made in the flock by the judicious selection of a male for the coming season, and no specific rule can be laid down to govern the farmer. Each must select with special reference to his own flock, and obtain such an animal as will counter-balance any defect which may exist in his flock; for instance, if your ewes have good mutton qualities, but are deficient in wool, then select a male especially good in wool; and other faults must be similarly treated, always breeding from pure bred males of some variety or other. In choosing a variety, select one which is most suitable to the vicinity in which you live. A great error has existed among the Canadian farmers which has caused much disappointment and financial loss. Instead of improving their native stock for mut on and wool producing purposes, they have either kept unimproved stock, or else have sold all their native bred animals, and invested as extensively as their means would allow in pure bred stock, and have endeavored to become breeders of pure bred animals for stock purposes. In this a great many have failed, few men by nature or education being qualified for this calling, and with each of such failures an odium would arise against pure bred stock, when in fact the fault was entirely due to the fact of a man engaging in what he was not by nature or experience fitted for.

Our advice to the general farmer would be, improve your native stock by using nothing but pure bred animals, of good constitution and early maturity; also by liberal feeding and constant care.

Breed for the butcher and manufacturer only, and leave the breeding of pure bred animals for stock purposes to men whom experience and nature has fitted for the business, and who can devote their life to the calling. When business is conducted in this manner, profits will be realized by both farmer and breeder, and the serious losses and disappointments which now occur will be avoided, and above all, the quality of the general stock of the country will be greatly improved. This error has existed not only among sheep, but among all varieties of farm stock.

## The Apiary.

### PREPARATION FOR WINTER.

[American Bee Journal.]

This is the last opportunity of the season to caution bee-keepers to know the precise condition of their bees. Examine every colony thoroughly and critically. If they are short of winter stores, supply more this month; if you find a colony weak, double it up with the next weakest; if you find a colony queenless, give it a good queen immediately. Get your cellar ready this month for putting your bees in, should a cold snap catch them next month; see that it is dry; put in your ventilators now and prepare the windows for darkening at a moment's notice. If you conclude to winter out-of-doors, do your packing this month—the sooner the better, for rains are coming on, to be succeeded by cold, frosty nights. Leave nothing to chance; but perform your duty promptly, thoroughly. If you have fine stock, you prepare proper food and stabling for them; if you are under as great obligations to provide for your bees, which are more helpless.

☞ Hardwood lumber is firm and advancing in the principal markets of this country, being worth an average of fully $5 per thousand more than a year ago.

☞ It is believed that the tobacco crop of Pennsylvania will reach the enormous value of $8,000,000 the present year.

## Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by the full name of the correspondent.

### APPLES AS FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS.

*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

Will you please inform me through the *Ploughman* of the relative nutritive value of apples for cattle and hogs as feed, compared with corn or turnips or common feed?

*No. Reading, Mass.* F. H. M.

Careful experiments in feeding ripe apples to cattle, make their relative value with corn, one bushel of apples, to from 6 to 8 quarts of corn. As F. H. M. does not designate what kind of turnips, it is difficult to state the relative value, as there is a great difference in the nutritive qualities of the several varieties. It would probably require two bushels of the English flat turnip to be equal to one bushel of ripe apples. Farmers should always keep in mind the fact that ripe apples are much more nutritive than green.—[ED.

### A BAD COUGH.

*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

I have a cow six years old that has a bad cough. She appears well, eats well, and gains in flesh, but coughs bad. Please tell me through the *Ploughman* the cause and cure. H. R.

*Peabody, Mass., Oct. 9th,* 1880.

There are so many conditions which cause animals to cough that without a careful examination it is impossible to form an opinion of any value.

In this case from the statement that "she eats well and gains in flesh" we infer that there is a local cause. In some cases a foreign body has been drawn in and has become fixed in the bronchial tubes; irritation of the mucus membrane of the lower air passages however produced, will cause coughing.

*Treatment,*—A cough, the result of a neglected cold, may be relieved by the administration of powdered elecampane and ginger, equal parts, mixed together and given a tablespoonful twice a day in moistened shorts. If the retention of a foreign body, or an abnormal growth in the air passages is the cause, we cannot recommend any treatment as likely to benefit the animal.—[ED.

### TIME TO SOW BLUE GRASS AND FOWL MEADOW SEED.

*Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:*

Please inform me through the columns of the *Ploughman*, when is the best time to sow blue grass and fowl meadow seed, and how much to the acre. Yours truly,

C. H. P.

*Brookfield, Oct,* 22, 1880.

This question is not definite enough. Does C. H. P. intend sowing blue grass and fowl meadow together, with no other variety, and by blue grass does he mean wire grass (poa compressa), Kentucky blue grass (poa pratensis), or blue joint grass (calamagratis canadensis)? As the two first named would be unfit to sow with fowl meadow seed, we presume it must be the last named; we can hardly suppose that only two varieties are to be sown, but that the question is, what amount of these two varieties would it be best to sow with other varieties; formerly three varieties were considered sufficient, but at the present time, twice that number is not considered too many, and from 35 to 40 pounds of seed to the acre not too much. If six varieties are sown then six pounds of seed of each, the blue grass and fowl meadow, would be a fair proportion. It is very generally admitted that August is the best month to seed down to grass, but we have seen very good results, on low land, from early spring sowing.—[ED.

## The Poultry Interest.

### SHELTER THE CHICKS.

[Poultry Monthly.]

If the young birds are not well cared for on the approach of cold weather, much of the good gained during the season will be lost, and if they are left to shift for them selves, especially at night and during cold, rainy and disagreeable days, they will surely become stunted, and look rough and unprepossessing in appearance. The regular breeding flock has, no doubt, comfortable and commodious quarters, but there has been no provisions made for the comfort and shelter of the numerous young birds, which must be cared for until shipped or marketed. These latter are the ones which suffer most, for the simple reason that most breeders do not care to go to the extra expense of building houses for their especial accommodation. As these young birds, more particularly those which come under the head of surplus stock, are to be kept but for a limited time, usually being sold before the advent of the New Year, it is entirely unnecessary to erect permanent houses for them, if you need the cash elsewhere, though where there are two or three hundred birds raised each season it will pay to erect a substantial frame building for this especial purpose.

Temporary structures, while they do not possess the merit of either beauty or attractiveness, are cheap, are easily constructed when wanted, and can be removed in a very few minutes. Some of these shelters are made by making a skeleton frame of old rails or of poles, and covering it with old boards, or with a thatch of boughs or corn fodder or straight straw, put on so as to shed off the rain, the sides being usually made of corn fodder, which is alike handy and easily set up. If this useful and comfortable, though by no means handsome shelter, is made against the barn, granary or other large building, it will be more secure and will be less trouble to erect. When such a place is chosen for it, select a southern, eastern or southeastern exposure, which is warmer as well as protected from the cold northern or northwest winds. We make the above suggestions for those of moderate means or for those who have an economic turn of mind.

☞ Mr. Edward Burnett, of the well-known Deerfoot farm of Southboro,' while on a vacation abroad this season, visited the island of Jersey and bought twenty head of Jersey cattle for Mr. Havemeyer of New York. It is said to be the best herd that ever left the island. The number of cows in the island of Jersey is about 11,000, and the number exported last year was 1,634. The maximum price for a Jersey cow is about 100 guineas.

☞ Robert Ferguson Johnstone, editor-in-chief of the Michigan Farmer and Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, died on Sunday night of heart disease, in the 64th year of his age.

☞ Ayrshire cattle were first imported into this country in 1835.

### COMPLIMENTARY DINNER —TO— CHARLES M. HOVEY, ESQ.,

*In Commemoration of his Seventieth Birthday, Boston, October* 30, 1880.

A dinner, complimentary to Charles M. Hovey, Esq., editor of the widely-known horticultural magazine, and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was given Saturday afternoon, Oct. 30th, at the Parker House, in honor of his seventieth birthday anniversary. Over sixty gentlemen were present, representing not only horticulture, but also law, literature, the mechanic arts and sciences. Alderman Charles H. B. Breck presided, the guest of the evening being seated on his right and Colonel Marshall P. Wilder, eighty-two years of age, on his left. These distinguished gentlemen, after their long and well-spent years, seemed true types of manly and intellectual vigor.* When the bounteous meal was finished, Alderman Breck called the attention of the participants and said:—

**Introductory Remarks of Alderman Breck.**

We are here to-day to welcome to this festive board one whose whole life has been devoted to the promotion of horticulture, who, for many years has been well known to the most of us, and whose record is one that we may justly be proud of; his knowledge of plants, fruits and flowers has entitled him to a place in the ranks of the distinguished horticulturists of the world. As our guest we extend to him our cordial and kindly greeting, to render him an honor he so richly deserves for the valuable work he has accomplished, and to congratulate him on his vigorous health on this his birthday anniversary that few men during this period have done so much to promote its progress as Mr. Hovey. His 34 volumes of the American Gardener's Magazine are monuments of his industry, enterprise and ability, and constitute one of the most valuable contributions to the horticultural literature of the age. Few are aware of the widespread influence of these volumes, or of the wonderful change which has taken place since the first volume was published in 1835. Nor would we forget the services of Mr. Hovey as president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for four years, under whose administration our elegant hall was built, and especially for his co-operation with Mr. Chas. G. Whittemore, chairman of the Finance Committee, without whose indomitable perseverance and good management be it ever remembered this temple would not have been erected.

When I reflect on the improvement in our fruits and flowers which we have witnessed in the past fifty years, almost, to use the words of Mr. Hovey, bewildered at the progress which has been attained.

When Mr. Hovey raised his famous seedling strawberry fifty years ago, and which still lives in its pristine vigor, there never had been, so as far as I know, another hybridized strawberry produced on our continent; now their name is legion, and every year furnishes us with many new kinds of most excellent quality, and so large is the production that we have received in our own market sixteen thousand bushels from Norfolk and from a single town and vicinity in Massachusetts ten thousand bushels a year. Alike astonishing are the advances in grape

ance and improve themselves socially as well as intellectually.

The annual Fair brings together not only those who live in the district, but it also brings home many absent children who gladly improve the opportunity to visit their native town, at a time when they can meet, in one enclosure, a large number of early associates. On these occasions there are many very pleasant reunions, not only with old schoolmates, but with parents, who gather them around the loaded table, to take their old places, and their hearts are made exceedingly glad as they look around and see no *vacant chair*.


# The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1880.


### NOTICE.

A New Catalogue of membership of the New England Agricultural Society has just been issued from the press, and will be sent to the address of any member by the remittance of a postage stamp accompanied by a request directed to DANIEL NEEDHAM, *Secretary*.
45 *Milk Street, Boston, Mass.*

James Redpath is in Ireland, making violent land league tirades.

Berlin will hold an International Railway Exhibition in 1882.

Germany continues to lead in the number of immigrants sent over to our shores from the Old World.

In all parts of Cyprus there have been thunder-storms of late, causing great destruction of property.

London has for the past week been giving its attention mainly to the great walking match, called international.

The trial of the Land League men in Ireland for conspiracy is proceeding slowly, and is likely to occupy several months.

Mlle. Bernhardt will appear at the Globe Theatre in this city on the 6th of next month, and give twelve performances in all.

The Irish Home Rulers are said to be badly affected because they are not made martyrs in the present uproar-ousness in Ireland.

Everybody feels relieved, now that the election is over, and people will settle down to business again in earnest. There are "booming" times before us.

A Protestant paper issued in Dublin makes the ominous remark, that if Government plays with this matter (the Land League) for another six months, there will be an armed rising.

The people of Newtonville celebrated the opening of a new station just opened by the Boston and Albany Railroad, by holding a public meeting in the building, and making congratulatory speeches.

During the month of October, more than three and a half million silver dollars were shipped from the different mints and put into circulation. Two-thirds of this amount was sent from the New Orleans mint.

A former soldier in the Austrian army has been discovered, who received during his term of service not less than 10,200 stripes with the military cat, besides 335 other slashing blows from a five-foot rattan.

The Boston Memorial Association held a meeting on Wednesday, and, after electing officers, discussed several matters relating to the art interests of the city. A statue of James Otis was suggested for one of the public squares.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting on the recent election in this country, says that for England the result is highly satisfactory, and it was a victory for the party which is most inclined to encourage satisfactory relations between England and America.

The German Government is reported to have decided that Germans who have become naturalized American citizens are still liable to military service. A naturalized American citizen is now in prison, and the Government of Germany does not propose to give him up.

The Treasury department has photographed on an enlarged scale a genuine $1000 bond, and one of the counterfeits found on Boyle. These two photographs will be sent to all sub Treasury agents, with a detailed technical description of the difference between the two bonds, so that Government officials, in their purchases, will not take the fraudulent bonds.

### RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The Presidential election, which occurred on Tuesday last, resulted in a sweeping majority for Garfield and Arthur, the Republican candidates. At the present writing, it appears that they received the electoral votes of every Northern State, thus making the two sections "solid" against one another, as they were twenty years ago. There are States enough that have changed the political complexion of their Legislatures to substitute Republican for Democratic members of the Senate, and make the majority of that body Republican; and in the Congressional districts there have been changes enough to give the House of Representatives to the Republicans by a small majority.

Thus the new Administration will start out with both branches of Congress committed to its support. The result is freely conceded to be a surprise even to the victors, the vanquished taking it very much in the same light also. It is now an assured fact that there will be no material modification at the currency and financial management of the existing Administration, and great confidence is imparted to the business community thereby. The prospects for the country's prosperity were never so good during its entire history. During the coming twenty years we shall pass rapidly through the stages of a national development that will astonish the civilized world.

### THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

The continued loss of gold from Europe to this country must have the effect to produce a steady pressure upon the European money markets. For the eight months of the current year ending with August, the excess of merchandise exports over imports was $55,818,597. But this trade balance does not sufficiently account for the specie imports into the country from Europe during the same time. From this fact it is rather concluded by some that the balance of the flow of securities and stocks for that time was from this country rather than towards it. The tendency of prices in the European merchandise market is downward. It is markedly so in the iron trade and in the tin trade. And the power to produce cotton in Great Britain is greatly in excess of immediate requirements.

The balance of exports in favor of this country during September, was quite heavy, and it is expected that October will show still heavier figures in our favor when collected. European markets were evidently pretty thoroughly cleared of their stocks before the coming in of the present year's harvest. Now will they be likely to be supplied again without a large grain and provision importation from the United States. In this respect, Russia as a standing competitor is this year out of the field. The trouble is coming for us when the coin countries of Europe have reached that point at which they can send us no more gold. With their stock of gold reduced, the gold prices of merchandise must likewise fall, and that will inevitably lead to increasing export of goods to this country. We see the symptoms of such a movement very plainly already. Instead of sending us gold, Europe will send us more goods and return our securities. We are liable to serious embarassment by trying to hold more than our share of metal money.

### THE WOMAN'S BANK.

This most peculiar financial institution, whose headquarters were in this city, has literally exploded and gone to pieces. The evidence respecting it which came out in court was more than sufficient to demonstrate the reality of a delusion which has strangely taken possession of so many minds. Eight per cent a month for deposits, or within four per cent. of the deposits themselves per annum, ought on the face of it to have satisfied people of sense in other matters of the utter folly of putting faith in this. Yet there were those whose greed for gain so outdone and overcame their ordinary sense as to lead them to risk large sums of money in a venture to which there were no restrictions except such as were implied in the name and character of an adventuress of whom nobody knew anything.

It is said that many men, tempted by this gilded bait, have been depositors to large amounts in this bank, in the name of women. Of course they expected, as they intended, to keep in their deposits for but a single year, and then draw out their interest, thus doubling their money. But the bottom has dropped out before their year expired. There have been similar swindles perpetrated in Europe in past years. Some five years ago, one proved to be considerably successful in Berlin, and since then, one has run its brief career in Madrid. The managers in both instances were women, although both sexes were alike permitted to become depositors. The robbery in the case of this Boston bank was one of women only, so that it could not be said to have been got up to avenge the alleged wrongs of the sex. It is possible that the managers thought it would be easiest to dupe and defraud women.

Some hundred attachments, ranging for sums of $200 up to $2,000, were placed on the banking-house, so called, within two or three days after the explosion. The rumor that the entire loss would foot up something like half a million dollars is unquestionably a greatly exaggerated one; yet there is no doubt that the loss is a very considerable one. And a leading New York journal no doubt exaggerates also, in saying that "a large number of Boston business men have raised every dollar they could by selling securities, household furniture, and personal property, in order to put it in the Deposit, the reason given that, while they had no faith in its management or ultimate solvency, they were willing to incur the risk, reasoning that, if the establishment should last only one year, they would nearly double their capital, and then draw out the whole amount. It may to a certain extent be true, but there is absolutely nothing known as yet to make it a fact broad enough for general statement.

### MORTGAGE LOANS.

So rapid has been the increase of these transactions on the basis of real estate security, owing to the improvement in values and the growing demand for money, that careful estimates have been made concerning the actual amount of mortgaging to which the country is already subjected. According to present appearances and these estimates, there is no probability that there will be any diminution of the mortgaging of real estate in the country in the future. The practise of making purchases of real estate and paying down only a small sum and mortgaging the rest, is a rapidly growing one, and there is no reason to expect that it will diminish, at least in our generation. And as for mortgages for purpose of procuring loans with which to assist in business and other matters, there is every reason to believe that they will be more abundant in the future than they have been in the past.

The fact is plain, that real estate is growing in favor as a security. One of the largest firms engaged in the business of Western mortgage loans reported in December, 1878, that confidence in the early accomplishment of resumption has been so strong (since that time accomplished) that during a year past no difficulty had been experienced in Indiana in making mortgage loans, principal and interest payable specifically in gold. The Bankers' Magazine, in commenting on these facts, says that there is no reason for the belief that the mortgaging of property in Indiana since 1875 has been on a more liberal scale than it has been in the country at large. And it knows of no fact tending to show either that the absolute amount of mortgages in the United States or the proportion of mortgages to the current value of real estate has undergone any diminution by reason of payment during the last five years.

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics states in its report that the statistics of Ohio for 1876 show that the excess of new mortgages over recorded satisfactions was $27,081,331,—or three times as great a sum as in Indiana for the same year; whereas the population of Ohio is only fifty per cent. greater than that of Indiana. In the case of neither State are railroad mortgages included. Thus it is made to appear that the country is pretty heavily mortgaged, and is evidently likely to become more so. But that need not be taken as an evidence of unthrift or poverty. It certainly shows that there are large amounts of loanable capital in the country, and also that the uses for that capital are widely increasing. Mortgage indebtedness is to be taken as a fact favorable to the prosperity and development of the country, rather than of its impoverishment.

### GRASSES IN THE SOUTH.

It has always struck the Northern man on his first visit to the Southern States that the country bordering on the Gulf in particular, is deficient in a clothing of grassy verdure. For some fifty years, experiments looking to the introduction of Northern grasses have been persisted in, and without success. The reason for the failure is just beginning to dawn on the minds of those engaged in the experiment. They find that they should have been trying to introduce grasses that are native to the soil and climate, or such as grow in countries lying in the same latitude and having the same soil and climate as the South, instead of experiment with Northern ones. It is now discovered that, as lucerne has for centuries been one of the principal forage plants of France and Spain, being called Alfalfa in the latter country, it would be an excellent thing to try its introduction into the South.

And it has succeeded beyond all expectations. The few Southern planters who have carefully experimented with it, declare that its value cannot be exaggerated by any language of eulogy. It benefits the soil instead of exhausting it, being chiefly nourished by the atmosphere. With its tap-roots it penetrates to great depths of the soil, which it fills with nutritive matter. Greatly increased crops have been taken from fields which have been for a few years in alfalfa. Bermuda grass is another promise of help to the agriculture of the South. It is already making verdurous mats for the hillsides which have been torn and gullied in the production of cotton, and made fat pasturage of fields that had been long abandoned as no longer worth the trouble of cultivation. By the use of such grasses the South can raise cattle as well as cotton, and planting will become farming. Grass is the great need of the South.

### THE GREAT WEST.

**Special Correspondence of the Mass. Ploughman.**

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 20th, 1880.

How it grows, this Western country of ours! How its prairies, its river valleys, its vast timber lands, are being invaded by civilized, cultivated, intelligent men and women! How the school-houses and churches are dotting the new lands, and the power of Christianized humanity is supplanting the wild animals and wild men! The man who would have predicted this marvellous change in thirty years would have been judiciously regarded a fit subject for the mad house; but here is the change already made; and the change to be made in thirty years to come will be more astounding than that made in the generation just closed.

Ohio, the great new western State of forty years ago, is to-day struggling to hold her population. The vast army of agricultural laborers in Ohio see in the more distant western States the same advantages which the emigrants from the New England States now see and have seen for twenty-five years. Forgetful as have been our own New England emigrants of what capital, enterprise and industry have done, in building roads, putting up school houses and churches, and bringing easy and accessible markets to every farmer's door-way—the rich prairies and bottom lands lure the toiling millions of Ohio forgetful of the blessings which are to be left behind.

Thirty years ago and Ohio was one of the grand resting places of our Eastern and foreign emigration. The Western Reserve was populated almost exclusively by New England families. The best blood of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts settled on those lands, made famous by the song of the poet, illustrious by the eloquence of the statesman, and immortal by the pen of literature.

The stories of eighty bushels of corn to the acre and land at Government prices were not fables. Nature gave the bountiful harvests represented and a generous government invited, at minimum rates, new settlers from the old world and the older portions of the new world. In thirty years population was swollen from hundreds of thousands to millions, and capital rose by the hundred millions out of the earth, at the call of industry.

But to-day there is a further, a greater and a more alluring West than Ohio. Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, are tempting the agricultural population of Ohio, and the Board of Agriculture of Ohio, with Hon. W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Board, at its head, is endeavoring to stop this outgoing tide of humanity. Can it be done? Must Ohio suffer as have Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York? Must Ohio look calmly on and see its agricultural laborers deserting their farms, leaving the thrifty settlements which have been established, and the attractive homes which, throughout the Western Reserve, the Scioto and Muskingham Valleys have been erected? Alas! alas. This is the programme of to-day. Westward the march of Empire makes its way as is true of the people in Ohio in eighteen hundred and eighty as it was of New England in eighteen hundred and fifty.

Aroused, alarmed, the Board of Agriculture of the State of Ohio has risen to a consideration of the importance of staying this outward tide of its population. The great wish of its organization to-day is not to invite the stranger to locate within its borders but to hold its native born and adopted citizens. To this end is all the work of the Board directed. Gathering statistics of agricultural products from every part of the State; tabulating prices of land—prices of products—prices of transportation; setting forth advantages of established communities in the work of railroads, highways, schoolhouses and churches; making the proximity to the seaboard with its facilities of oceanic transportation a cardinal feature in the grand presentation! This is the work of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture in eighteen hundred and eighty. And this work is being done through the press—by the lectures of the Secretary—by pamphlets, essays, and by every means which skillful minds can bring to bear upon the matter. It is a colossal contest. For the thirty years to come it must be constantly kept up, or the millions of population and hundreds of millions of capital will be unable to successfully grapple with the great issue.

Ohio in eighteen hundred and eighty is struggling with the older Eastern States to hold and increase her wealth and population by inducing her people to "let well enough alone."

It is a strange sight that Ohio presents to a New England mind. Herself one of the richest and grandest of agricultural States, made rich and populous by the stream of humanity which for forty years has been pouring out from the older to make settlement in this newer Commonwealth; and now, finding new and abnormal temptations necessary not only to induce a new population, but to hold the old one. So the new becomes old, and the great battle of life changes its vantage ground.

MORE ANON.

### THE FREE CHURCH QUESTION.

The sentiment in favor of free seats in the churches is growing, having put forth a positive and unmistakable demonstration in the late convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In point of fact, that particular church is just at present giving more hospitality to the idea than any other denomination we have among us. The practice of selling seats for money in an edifice which has been freely presented and dedicated to Almighty God, is becoming more repugnant to members in all the churches every day. One Episcopal church in New York has inaugurated the new idea since the holding of the Convention referred to. When it costs more to go to church than people can afford to pay, there should be no complaint on the part of the churches on the score of meagre congregations.

Still, it is very possible to make a serious mistake in the matter of offering free seats to people as if it were an act of benevolence and charity. It is to be remembered that the poor are as proud as the rich, and generally more so when the two classes are brought together. There must be nothing like patronage in a matter of this kind. It must be free and equal indeed, and not merely in profession. It will not do to begin by classifying people by their special occupations. A place of public worship is the last one in which to manifest such a feeling as that. The current system of making public worship an exclusive occupation has got to be abandoned, or the worship will sooner or later cease to be a public matter at all.

**The Great Northwest.**—What usually goes by this name is an area equal to 22 States as large as Ohio. The middle and western part of it is almost entirely affected by the warm temperature of the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, so that, upon the 49th parallel of latitude, which a New Englander would naturally consider to be a hyperborean region, roses and other garden flowers bloom all the winter. There is a vast prairie tract in it, beyond the limits of the United States, which is a natural wheat country, and which will one day be called the great wheat granary of the world. On the east rn margin of this tract a furrow might be ploughed on a line extending north and south for a distance equal to that between Boston and Washington. There would be nothing but rivers and water courses to obstruct the plough. This tract stretches away for a thousand miles. An immense section of the hill country is full of the best quality of coal, which is to day shipped to San Francisco, being preferred by the Pacific steamship companies to the best English coal. Puget Sound is to be a great commercial centre on the coast, and that and San Francisco are the only two ports available for foreign commerce on our Pacific coast.

### READ AND RUN.

—A terrific hurricane, accompanied by a blinding snow storm, has passed over Denmark.

—Our city theatres are bringing out their freshest plays and their brightest and most noted actors, and the public patronage corresponds in generosity. Times are lively with them.

—The Porte is sending troops and ammunition to the Greek frontier

—Thanksgiving is next in order, and the annual proclamations are making their appearance.

—The Saragua trouble in Rhode Island intensifies rapidly.

—Fourteen leaders of the Irish Land League were indicted on Monday.

—The new morganitic wife of the Czar declares that no Nihilists shall be executed during her time.

—The burglary mania has broken out again in London, according to reports.

—Clara Louise Kellogg has been highly successful this season in Vienna, at the Imperial Opera House.

—Chinese gods are retailed in New York at one dollar each.

—The Boston Art Museum begins a new system of exhibitions, modelled somewhat after the pattern of the Paris salon and yearly exposition, given by the Society of American artists.

—The New York Times says that everything points to the likelihood of greater energy and higher accomplishment among our painters, sculptors and decorators. Painters who have been living abroad seem at length to realize that there is a public in the United States.

—A troop of native Arabs arrived in this city a few days ago, and are to make a tour through America.

—In the matter of velocipedes, several new inventions have recently been brought out in England, for making the amusement of riding safer. Twenty miles an hour have just been accomplished by one rider of them.

—The Swiss chalet has been pronounced a descendant and survival of the old lake dwelling.

—Near sighted persons do not suffer from snow blindness in the Arctic regions, but the Esquimaux are great sufferers from it. The former protect their vision by their habit of squinting.

—Mr. Bancroft completed his eightieth year and his history of the Federal Constitution about simultaneously.

—The election being over, it is a great relief to newspaper readers as well as to newspaper men.

—The ideal minister is only waiting for the ideal church, according to Prof. David Swing.

—The Irish landlords appear to be chiefly troubled now to find farm hands.

—New hats appear in abundance, directly after an election.

—The dry-goods trade in Boston at the present time is in a state of high pro-perity.

—Money is spent to-day at elections in England far more freely than with us in the United States.

—A pair of blind lovers have just been married in Cincinnati.

—Pa nell roosts considerably lower since the Government has made its preparations.

—The murder of the Ameer of Afghanistan is now contradicted.

—Remember that Vennor's prophecy is for a prevailing'y mild November.

—The revised New Testament will make its appearance in February.

—The European powers seem to find it impracticable to come to any understanding about the withdrawal of the allied fleet.

—The second great snow-storm of the season was going on in Denmark in the early part of the week.

—The decrease of the public debt for the month of October was $7,103,754.68.

—Severe storms and floods are reported as prevalent throughout Germany.

—The sale of petroleum is to be restricted by the German Government.

—A lady school teacher was burned to death in Sutton, last Monday, by her dress taking fire from a lighted match that was thrown under it.

—A Health convention has been in session the week in Wellesley, water and milk supply, food and cooking being well discussed.

—Gambetta's speeches are about to be published in book form, his ambition being to become an academician on the strength of his political harangues.

—A local contemporary observes with truth that innumerable agencies are contributing now to make the newspaper service more complete and satisfactory than it has ever been before.

—The coffee trade of the United States is estimated to amount to $100 000,000 a year.

—The only coal mine believed to exist in Alaska has been abandoned.

—There was a series of six exciting races at Jerome Park on Tuesday.

—The wife of Mr. Ottendoffer, of the New York Staats-Zeitung, is called the Amazon of the German press in America.

—The late Governor Lynn is twenty-four and a half million dollars.

—Thomas Hughes told a friend in Boston that his "Tom Brown" was intended for a portrait of Dean Stanley.

—The Mexican Congress has confirmed the acts of the Executive in making certain railway concessions, under the act of last June.

—Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, tests railroad brakes himself by going out on the road with the trains.

—Joaquin Miller has been writing out for the public an account of his recent experience in Wall street.

—This may be the age of canals, but Venice can claim to have had her day in that line long before the present generation was thought of.

—The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners sat down heavily on the elevated railroad project for this city.

—The Mexican Central Railroad now has six thousand men at work on its line.

—New York city is placing on the market a four per cent investment, the first experiment of its kind, being what is termed a consolidated stock.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is expending this year six million dollars in permanent improvements.

—The mica-mining interests of New Hampshire are rapidly developing into great and increasing proportions.

—Since August 1st, the Bank of France has lost some $36,000,000 of gold, chiefly to this country.

—A tent has been sold in the New York Stock exchange for $21,000, the highest price ever paid.

—Some $185,000,000 or more of gold coin is the amount estimated to be at present in the country, but invisible.

—The Dexter, Me., Bank directors have instructed their counsel to bring suit against the Cashier Barron estate as soon as possible.

—The British press is more than usually free with its comments on the recent election, and shows more insight into American politics than it ever did before.

—The arrangements have been all concluded with the Pacific Railway syndicate by the Canadian government, and the Dominion Parliament will meet on the first Thursday in December to ratify the bargain.

—Work is to be begun at once on the extension of the Nantasket Beach railroad to Hull.

—The South American republicans are becoming tired of war, and have signified their readiness to arrange a peace.

—Stocks are pronounced to be at too high a figure in Wall street, and cannot be expected to go much higher.

—Small-pox has shown itself somewhat in force in San Francisco, and the health officers have been given extraordinary powers.

—The financial statement of Germany's finance minister has been unfavorably received.

—Sudden death, especially from colds and pneumonia, have attracted unusual attention of late in almost all quarters.

—In Boston, the deaths from cholera infantum and kindred diseases are more in number than those from consumption.

—The newly chosen Legislature of Massachusetts will contain several of the leading members of the last and preceding legislatures.

—Oliver Carpenter, one of the pioneers of the straw business in Foxboro', Mass., died recently in New York. He was widely known through the country.

—The New York and Brooklyn ladies who have been interested in the New York cooking school for some time past propose now to enlarge the field of its operations.

—The dentist's mechanical problem is to adapt the artificial denture to the individual countenance.


**Physicians have prescribed** 300,000 Vitalized Phosphates, curing weakened digestion, mental and physical exhaustion, and nervous diseases. It is a Brain and Nerve Food. For sale by druggists, or mail, $1.00. F. Crosby, 664 & 666, 6th Ave., N. Y.


### MARRIAGES.

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In Quincy, Mass., Oct. 30th, Mary A., wife of George L. Abbott, Esq., 56 years.

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☞ Attention is directed to the double-column advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Houghton & Dutton. We have referred to this firm before, calling attention frequently to their large and ever-changing advertisements, and are gratified to know that they have a host of regular customers, which is constantly increasing. Messrs. H. & D. are shrewd and characteristic advertisers. Their way is to advertise some popular specialty and get readers to their store. Once there, one is perfectly bewildered at the immense stock, endless variety and low prices. Their store is even crowded when others are empty, and a cordial welcome is extended to all. We cordially refer all our readers to their house

☞ Never yet has there been discovered a remedy for the diseases of the throat and lungs that performs the cures; that Topliff's Syrup of Tar does.

☞ The Syracuse Chilled Plow Co. are building large additions to their factory.

☞ Chew Jackson's Best Sweet NavyTobacco

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the bl od pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the gre test blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are reing blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle.*

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

I hereby certify that I have been a practicing physician for twenty-seven years, and for many years in my practice do recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It was upon my advice that Gen. W. Stamm, editor of the *Industrial Era*, Albia, Iowa, obtained this invaluable remedy.

A. A. RAMSAY, M. D.

☞ We can refer to doctors, ministers and priests that have used Dr. Topliff's Syrup of Tar, and have obtained relief from throat and lung disease.

☞ The Syracuse Chilled Plow for stony land

☞ Canvassers make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDOUT & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms. aug21 52


### SALES OF STOCKS WEDNESDAY.

**At the Brokers' Board.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $35,000 Hartford and Erie Railroad 7s | 43 |
| $20,000 do | 43½ |
| $15,000 do | 43½ |
| $21,000 do | 43¾ |
| $3,000 Eastern Railroad 4½ | 100 |
| $2,00 Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad 7s | 65½ |
| $9,000 New York and New England R. 7s | 111½ |
| $5,000 do | 111 |
| $5,000 do 6s | 104 |
| $10,000 Marquette, Houghton and Ont. R. 6s | 79 |
| $7,000 St. Louis and Northern R. 7s | 114½ |
| 100 Bell Telephone Company | 87 |
| 200 Boston Land Company | 1½ |
| 150 Boston Water Power Company | 9¼ |
| 50 do | 9½ |
| 350 Aichison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad | 132 |
| 250 do | 132½ |
| 100 do | 132¾ |
| 100 do | 132½ |
| 10 Boston and Albany Railroad | 192 |
| 21 Chicago and West Michigan Railroad | 60 |
| 185 do | 59 |
| 26 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad | 130 |
| 150 Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland R. | 19½ |
| 300 do | 19½ |
| 2 Eastern Railroad | 94 |
| 130 New York and New England Railroad | 41 |
| 65 do | 41½ |
| 50 do | 41¾ |
| 3 Old Colony Railroad | 124½ |
| 50 Vermont and Canada Railroad | 23 |
| 5 Worcester and Nashua Railroad | 55 |

SECOND CALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| $15,000 Hartford and Erie Railroad 7s | 43½ |
| $10,000 New York and New England R. 7s | 111¾ |
| $1,000 Union Pacific Railroad 6s | 112 |
| 100 Boston Water Company Company | 9½ |
| 350 Atch., Top. and Santa Fe Railroad | 133¾ |
| 16 Central Railroad of Iowa | 34½ |
| 100 Little Rock and Fort Smith R | 37½ |
| 100 Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad pref | 57½ |
| 250 New York and New England Railroad | 42 |
| 50 do | 42¼ |
| 110 Marquette, Houghton and Ont. R. com | 79 |
| 2 Boston and Lowell Railroad | 100½ |


A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D., New York City.* le12-13t


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## Cattle Markets.

### BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

*Reported expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman*

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Nov. 6.

Amount of Stock at market:—

| | Beeves. | Sheep. | Swine. | Fat Hogs. | Veals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 3810 | 8499 | 73 | 16,085 | 153 |
| Last week | 4079 | 11,961 | | 16,738 | 223 |
| One yr ago | 5153 | 16,810 | | 15,689 | 95 |
| Horses | | | 189 | | |

**Prices.**

**Beef**—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $7 00@7 25; first quality, $6 50@6 50; second quality, $5 50@5 50; third quality, $4 50@4 75; a few choice single pairs, $7 50@7 75; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $3 75@4 25.

**Working Oxen.**—$100@160 a pair; handy steers, $65@112 or much according to their value for beef.

**Cows and Young Calves.**—Fair quality, $30 @35; extra, $40@45; farr

## NEWS SUMMARY.

A shock of earthquake, lasting five seconds, was felt at Newcastle, Ont., Sunday night.

A stable, seventeen horses, and other property were burned at New Haven Sunday evening. Loss $6000.

Frank Frisbie, 14 years old, son of Thos. S. Frisbie, was drowned Saturday in New Bedford harbor.

The barn of Samuel Damon of North Abington has been burned by a boy playing with a torch; loss $1200.

Mrs. Parks, who was struck by a rocket, Friday night, at Providence, R. I., died Sunday. The rocket was one of a bunch that accidently caught fire.

An incendiary fire in East Weymouth, Mass., partially destroyed the hardware store of Melvin French on Commercial square.

Ninety-three lives were lost and half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed during the big gale on the lakes October 16.

Norman J. Lovejoy recently lost his right hand while at work with Phillips's spiral corn husker, at Oxford, N. H.

Mr. Abial Hovey, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., one of the Board of Selectmen and the Pre ident of the Agricultural Society, died suddenly on the 29th ult., aged 58.

The skeleton of J. N. B. Wilton was found in the woods at East Foxboro', Friday. He had probably lain there two years. Wilton was once a telegraph operator in Montreal and a native of Bristol, Eng.

Mr. John F. Clark, one of Boston's most prominent pedestrians, died of pneumonia at his residence in Dorchester, Saturday night. Mr. Clark was a native of Sanbornton, N. H., and was fifty-three years old.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan of Natick fell through a bridge on the New York and New England Railroad, over the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, on Saturday night, and was instan ly ki led.

A son of James Jeffers, of Market s reet, in Lowell, was severely injured by falling about 40 feet from an elevator, Saturday afternoon. Both arms were broken, his collar bone was broken, and his skull fractured. He probably will not recover.

An Albany man was attacked by robbers Friday night, on the Waterford road, Norway, Me. One hundred and fifty dollars, a watch and revolver were taken. They were probably the same scamps that robbed French two weeks since.

H. L. Grout, a resident of Hopkinton, Mass., is seriously ill from the effects of a dose of the tincture of aconitine dro given by a physician by mistake. He intended to administer whiskey.

Arthur Muldroon and Mrs. Lougheed were drowned in Toronto Bay, Wednesday, Nov. 3, by falling out of a small boat while attempting to gather reeds.

Carrie Blanchard, of Clinton, was run over by a heavy stone team and had one of her legs crushed above the knee while at play Tuesday afternoon. She is a daughter of Horace K. Blanchard, watchman at the Bigelow Carpet Mill, and four or five years old.

At New Bedford on Tuesday James Davis, a workman at the Blue Works, got his feet and shoes terribly burned by stepping backward into a tank of boiling potash. It is thought no serious results will follow.

George Lucas, of Huntington, Vt., engineer at Perry City steam mill, was fatally injured last Saturday morning, dying in about 15 hours. Mr. Ross was at ending the circular saw, when a knot was struck by the saw on the saw and struck Mr. Ross back of the ear, crushing in the skull. He was 31 years of age, and married.

Harry, son of Charles Molyneaux, of Providence, was taken to the hospital on Tuesday, suffering from hydrophobia, and his death is expected. He was twice bitten by dogs, once four years ago, and again last February.

Capt. Daniel Hinckley, of Livermore, Me. died recently, aged 102 years old. He used tobacco from the time he was six years old till he died. Before he died he remarked "that he might have lived to be a very old man if he had never used tobacco."

Delsie, the eldest daughter of Henry J. Dunham of Stockbridge, who suffered the amputation of a leg the other day, died Saturday, at the age of 21.

The pinnacle of the Court House dome at Gainesville, Ga., has been taken possession of by a swarm of bees, which are now manufacturing honey in wholesale quantities.

Wednesday afternoon of last week, Henrietta Tobey of East Norwalk, Conn., aged 15, who is demented, deliberately stepped in front of a railroad train and was instantly killed

While two freight trains of the Worcester road were passing near Woodlawn, R. I., Saturday afternoon, a dump car on one of the trains went over, throwing about 30 cars off the track, wrecking them badly. The Worcester road will suffer a loss of several thousand dollars.

Benjamin Robinson's carding and cloth-dressing mill at Bangor, Me., was burned on Saturday, cause, matches in the wool. His loss will amount to $2500; no insurance. The individual losses of those who had material at the mill will amount to $600.

The department of State is advised by telegrams from Mr. Osborne, our minister to Chili, and Mr. Christiancy, our minister to Peru, that the conference between the belligerent powers, under the good offices of the United States, has ended without any result.

Several robberies have occurred in the vicinity of Fairies, Vt., among which were the two ottions. Suspicion fell on George Abbott, who has recently been discharged from the State Prison, and search was made for him by Sheriff Silon Berry. He was found secreted in the woods upon his uncle's farm, and his surrender demanded. Resistance was made, and the officer shot Abbott in the neck, making p obably fatal wound.

The rotary bleach and boiler in G. & G. A. Overton's paper mill at Hi adale, N. H., burned Monday morning. One man was killed and several injured. The mill was completely ruined, loss about $20,000; insured. The man killed was Eldridge G. Blackmer, who leaves a large family. George Leland and Fred Fields were severely hurt. All the chimneys and the south end of the mill were blown to pieces.

The Wenham House (hotel) in Walpole N. H. with a livery stable, occupied by Maynard Brothers, were burned Saturday nigh. One old and several hogs were burned. R. L. Ball's shoe store and the post office were badly damaged. Part of the furniture was saved. The fire originated in the stable; cause unknown. The hotel is insured. T e total loss is estimated at $15,000.

The residences of Oakes A. Ames and Mrs. Oliver Ames, at North Easton, was entered by burglars between seven and ten o'clock on Saturday evening, during the forenoon thieves took a gold watch and chain, earrings and several pieces of jewelry. From Mrs. Ames's residence they obtained three go d watches and chains, two silver forks, two ladi's's chains and a locket. In instance was probably effected by windows in the second story, as t ey were found open when the robbe ies were discovered.

During th month of October rain fell on ten different days, the total measu e being 3.31 inches, the smallest precipitati n in the month of October, with three exceptions for nine years; the smallest amount in the past nine years was in 1876, when the measurement for October only amounted to 0.91. The mean temperature for the month was 50.08, the lowest, with two exceptions, for nine years.

The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian says wild birds have rapidly increased in that vicinity, and gives the following list, some of which have been extremely rare in that locality heretofore: Upland plover, English snipe, yellow leg (a species of snipe), woodcock, rail, night heron, bittern (stake driver), the brent goose, greenwing teal, red-breasted merganser, old squaw, eider duck, and three very large white-headed specimens of most all of these have been killed within a mile of the village the present season.

A shocking accident occurred on the Fall River Railroad about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at Swansea. As the New Bedford express was crossing the bridge over the pond just before reaching North Westport station, the boiler exploded, flying out the top and one side, and shivering the cab into a thousand splinters. The engineer, George F. White of New Bedford, was killed and his body blown into the pond. So far all efforts to recover it have proved unsuccessful. James Thompson, fireman, was badly scalded and sustained a severe scalp wound. The brave boy hurried to the car next to the engine, applied the brakes and stopped the train, which broke in two, although fortunately no car left the track. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The engineer was an old and trusted man, formerly of the Taunton Branch, who is fairly spoken of on all sides. He was about 40 years old and leaves a widow and three children.

☞ French poultry fanciers are now feeding fowls designed for market with barley and steamed yellow carrots. This feed is remarkable for its rapid fattening qualities.

### CENTRAL NEW YORK DAIRY MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, Oct. 30.

**Cheese.**—The cheese market was dull, rates being about ½c lower on all grades. The recent cold weather has caused cows to shrink materially in yield, and the make of cheese in his county is estimated at one-half less than last week. A good share of factorymen think this would make better prices, and they decided not to sell. About 12,000 boxes were offered, partly September and partly October make. The sales were 8,190 boxes, the bulk selling at 12½c. Following were the transactions: 2 boxes at 12c, 297 at 12½c, 5,056 at 12¾c, 504 at 12⅞c, 88 at 13c, 200 at 13c, 849 at p. t. and 529 on commission. Quotations are: extremes, 12 @13c; ruling price, 12¾c.

**Farm Dairy.**—The range of prices for farm dairy cheese was 11@12½c. Three lots sold at 12½c; the bulk at 12¾c.

**Butter.**—There was an advance of about 1c per lb. The delivery amounted to 400 packages, three-fourths of them going at 27c. Quotations; boxes, good, 24@25c; fine to fancy, 26@27c.

UTICA, Oct. 30.—The following sales were made here: 33 boxes at 12½, 152 at 12¾c, 852 at 13c, 100 at 13⅛c, 3,203 at 13¼c, 215 at 13½, and 2,155 on commission. Entire transactions, 7,410 boxes. Quotations: extremes, 12¾@13½c; ruling price, 13¼c.

### ST. ALBANS BUTTER MARKET.

Good to choice butter sold at 20 to 27 cents per pound at St. Albans on Tuesday, selections at 28 cents, and fancy lots still higher.

### BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The demand for all kinds of domestic Wool is brisk, and the sales large at a slight advance in prices, with a decided upward tendency. Manufacturers are now starting up quite freely, and the most desirable lots of domestic are rapidly passing into the hands of consumers. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been to some extent at 45@47c for X and XX; large sales of Michigan at 41@42c for X and now held higher; considerable unwashed fleeces at 26@27c, including large lines of medium at 32@ 33c; combing and delaine fleeces from 44@45c, and both delaine an i combing are scarce and difficult to find; and California spring at 25@ 27c per lb. Pulled wools are in demand and have been selling at 40@50c for supers and X, mostly from 46@49c per lb. Australian is held higher, with sales at 45@46c; and Montevido is more inquired for at 35@37c for choice. Carpet Wools rule scarce and firm.

☞ The time for competition for the prize of $5,000 for the best model of cattle-car, offered by the American Humane Association, has been extended until January, 1881.


AN EDITOR'S ESCAPE.
OFFICE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL ERA," ALBIA, Iowa, May 26, 1880.

*To Whom it may Concern:*

I take great pleasure in making the following statement: I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two years, and have tried numerous remedies with only partial and temporary relief. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me, and after taking it the pain and distress left me, and I am to-day feeling *strong and well.* I am perfectly satisfied that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the medicine needed, and can cheerfully recommend it to others. O. W. STAMM.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and d spondency, are all read ly removed by these Bitters.—*Courant.*

## New Advertisements.

**PLANT**
**HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS,**
**For Spring Flowers.**

MY FALL IMPORTATIONS of **300,000 Bulbs** are now at hand. I offer Hyacinths at $8, $10 and $12 per hundred; Tulips at $2 and $3 per hundred; Crocus at 50 cents, $1 and $2 per hundred, or any number at same price, with liberal discounts on large quantities. Send for our 40-page Catalogue of varieties.

**B. T. WELLS,**
**18 Hawley Street, - - - Boston.**
nov6-3t

**TRY THE**
**BOSTON BATTERY.**

IT stimulates the blood into action, and should be worn by every one subject to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, Sleepless Nights, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Heart, Liver, Lung and Kidney Disease. **Nursing Mothers and Children** wear the **BOSTON BATTERY.** Its action upon the mother and child will be found very quieting. Mothers now discard all Soothing Syrups, and use the **BOSTON BATTERY,** thus relieving the child of much suffering caused by narcotics. Sent by mail everywhere. Price 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Men and Women Agents wanted in every town and city. Address

**BOSTON GALVANIC BATTERY CO.,**
**124 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.**
nov6-5t

**FOR CHILDREN! THE NURSERY FIFTEENTH YEAR.**

This Magazine will begin the year 1881 with a new and elegant Cover and other improvements. It will continue to surpass all imitators. The January Number will prove this. $1.50 a year in advance. ☞ New Subscribers get extra numbers by subscribing now.

**Nursery Publishing Co.,**
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

**Farm Wanted.**

TO purchase a small Farm with buildings and five to ten acres of land bordering on the seashore in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, within two hours each of Boston. Address G. H., Box 852, Boston.
nov6-2t

**I CURE FITS!**

When I say cure, I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of

**Fits, Epilepsy or Failing Sickness**

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a Treatise and a Trial Bottle of my infallible remedy. It costs you nothing, and I will cure you. Give Express and Post-office. Address

Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.
nov6-4t-eow

**CONSUMPTION.**

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
nov6-4t-eow

**MAKE YOUR OWN RUGS**

**Beautiful Turkish Rug Patterns.** Any lady can make them from rags or yarn at a trifling expense. Great profits, permanent business to Agents. Send stamp for circular. E. S. ROSE & CO., 22 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. nov6-13t

**THE MILD POWER CURES**
**HUMPHREYS'**
**HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.**
Proved from ample experience an entire success. **Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable,** they are the only medicines adapted to popular use.

| LIST PRINCIPAL NOS. | CURES. | PRICE. |
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| 1. | Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations. | .25 |
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| 16. | Piles, Blind or Bleeding. | .50 |
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| 20. | Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs. | .50 |
| 27. | General Debility, Physical Weakness. | .50 |
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| 31. | Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation. | 1.00 |

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address *Humphreys' Homeopathic Med Co.*, 109 Fulton St., N. Y. *Humphreys' Specific Manual on Disease and his Cure.* (168 pages). SENT FREE.
oct16-eow1t

**AN OPEN LETTER!**

DEAR READER! Have you a home of your own? Are you permanently located for life? If not—open a way to Heaven by exercising the God-given power to acquire a home on Earth. In and around **Floresville, Texas,** we offer you the even numbered Lots 9 x 113 feet for $5; also 2, 5, 6 and 10 acre Lots and tracts of any size from 1 per acre upward. Terms easy, **NO INTEREST.** Soil, rich black sandy loam, very productive. Located on a beautiful prairie near the banks of Austin River at the Head of Navigation, winding its way through a wilderness of Garden Lands in perpetual verdure towards Galveston, 50 miles; navigable all year round and R. R. in all directions; only 12 miles to the Gulf. Game, Fish and Oysters plentiful. **No Fevers.** The growing demand for Vegetables and Fruit at Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Santa Fe, etc., during their cold Winter and Spring, offers unusual opportunities to expert Gardeners and Farmers here. Cotton now worth 11c. per lb. Potatoes brought 8c per pound in March, April and May here. Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Vegetables and Fruit grow in the same field, and grazing is perennial. Potatoes yield two heavy crops a year.

We also offer tax free Land certificates of 640 acres each, issued to us by the State for services rendered, to be located at pleasure of the holder anywhere on the public Land; actual settlement not required. If in payment in full, at face value wherever located for 640 acres. **Price $320,** half cash, half in five yearly payments. Will exchange for agricultural Implements or Merchandize, or sell on monthly payments.

☞ Tickets to our monthly Land and Lot Distribution $1 each, 6 for $5 or 13 for $10, monthly 1000 Tickets. **Invest for your Children—prepare for a rainy Day.** Address (with stamp) **E. B. STORK, Sec'y "Home Exchange," Chicago. Branch Office, Texas.**

Fare from New York to Houston, $20; from St. Louis, $14; for Immigrants here. Send Drafts or Money by Express or in registered Letters. Money Orders must be made payable at Galveston, Texas. Cut this out. oc9-13t.

**Wanted,**

BY a first-class dairyman a situation to carry on a dairy or milk Farm for a salary. Received First Prize and Butter at N. E. Fair, 1880. Or would rent good dairy Farm with stock and tools for term of years. Satisfactory reference. Address Box 597, Spencer, Mass. oct23-4t

**HAY, CORNSTALK**
**—AND—**
**VEGETABLE CUTTERS,**
**Warranted the Best in the Market.**
**CHILLED SWIVEL PLOWS.**
**WHITTEMORE BROS.,**
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
**128 & 130 South Market St., Boston.**
nov6-tc

**HAMLIN'S**
**Rubber Bucket**
**CHAIN PUMP**

Gives entire satisfaction. We warrant them to pump 30 gallons a minute.—Not liable to get out of order.

**GREAT VICTORY!**

Our No. 20 Oliver Chilled Plow took the First Premium at Sutton Cattle Show, with one horse weighing 720 lbs., 3 years old, and one 23 years old, weigh ing 805 lbs—sixteen entries.

Our Steel Swivel Plow also took first premium—thirteen entries.

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**WHITTEMORE BROS.,**
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sep18-tc

**SPECIAL FEEDS**
**For POULTRY**
**And CATTLE.**
**Animal Meal, or something to Make Hens Lay,**

Is made of fresh meat, fresh bone, dried and ground to a sweet meal, which fowls eat greedily, stimulating egg production, and a healthy condition. Trial Bags, 15 lbs., 50 cents; 100 lbs., $2.50.

**Bowker's Ground Oyster Shells** made from shells, thoroughly washed, and reduced to the proper size for feeding. This supplies the lime, and is a substitute for bone, being cheaper. 25 lbs bags, 30 cents; 100 lbs., 75 cents.

**Bowker's Bone Meal for Cattle,** made from carefully selected bone, reduced to a meal—white, clean, and perfectly sweet. Many farmers claim that the feeding of bone meal prevents abortion in cows. If your cattle are gnawing boards or old boots, it is a indication that they require bone to meet a want of their system. 10 lb. Bag, 50 cents; 100 lbs., $3.00.

Circulars, giving particulars in full, mailed free. Address

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**43 Chatham Street, Boston.**
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oct23-tc

**NEW ENGLAND OFFICE,**
**167 TREMONT ST.,**
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oct23-tf

**RUBBER HORSE-SHOE PAD,**
Patented Nov. 19, 1878.

The best invented relief from and prevention of lameness. Gives instant relief to sole and frog. I warrant to cure, if applied in my shop, lameness from Corns, Quarter Cracks, Dropped Soles and Low Heels. Trial pair sent by mail or express to any address for $1.25, with illustrative circular, giving very best testimonials.

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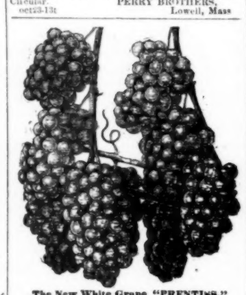
Patentee
Office and Factory, Upham Corner, Ward 24, Boston, Mass. oct23-13t.

**Bees and Honey.**

ITALIAN Queens and Colonies, Bee Hives, Section Boxes and all Apiarian supplies.
If you are in any way interested in bees, send for Circular. PERRY BROTHERS,
oct23-13t Lowell, Mass



**The New White Grape "PRENTISS."**
Early, vigorous grower, hardy. Very productive, best quality. Send for circular. The above is from two-year-old vines, grown by Goodell & Voorheis' cater, N. Y. Also the largest and best stock of **Grape Vines** in the country. Prices very low to dealers and large planters. Also **trees and small fruits.** Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Price list free.
**T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.**
sep11-eow1St

**NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS**
**The Cheapest and Best. Will Grind Any Thing.**
Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
Address **L. J. MILLER,** Cincinnati, O.
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My New Illustrated Price List describing over 100 Gold and Silver Watches, sent free on a 3c stamp. It tells how I send watches to all parts of U.S. to be examined before paying any money. Unbeaten rates. N. H. Wilde, Jeweler, Newark, N. J.
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**GATES'**
**GARGET CURE.**
**For the Cure and Prevention of Garget in Cattle.**

Teats Partially Destroyed, Restored to their Natural Condition. Kernels in Teats Entirely Removed Speedily and Surely. All Stringy Substances or bunches in Bag removed by from 1 to 2 bottles. Blood or Sediment in Milk, from 1 dose to 1 bottle.
**SOLD BY**
**JOHN B. GATES,**
**17 Harvard St.,**
**WORCESTER, MASS.**

If your medicine dealers do not keep the Garget Cure, send to the proprietor, at Worcester, for it.
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**The SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN**
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**DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 11,000**

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**J. W. HARRIS & CO.,**
Commission Merchants,
**No. 26 Washington St., Boston, Mass.**
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**THE DAMNATION OF FAUST.**
($2.50). Opera by Berlior, with its startling name and equally startling attainments, is just published, and for sale at above price.

As it will be one of the sensations of the present musical season, it will be well for Opera goers to purchase and become acquainted with it.

* * All other operas, new and standard for sale. Elegant editions. Prices generally from ⅓ to ½.

**CHOIRS** WILL REMEMBER OUR NEW ($1.25), by JOHNSON, TENNEY and ABBEY: an excellent collection of easy anthems. Also one thousand or more of separate Anthems, Glees, &c., costing about 6 to 10 cts. each. A great convenience for occasional singing.

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**THE EMPIRE STATE**
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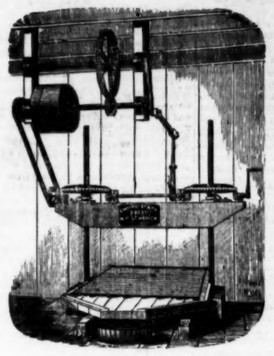

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It is capable of grinding from 100 to 400 bushels of apples per hour, according to power used,—is durable and convenient, will make a pomace which will produce more cider than any other mill in use. Send for Circular.

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**THE NEW HUB RANGE,**

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Low Closets, Cabinet Bases, Low Reservoirs, Elevated Shelves and Water Fronts can be furnished with every Range.

The above cut represents the Range with Cabinet Base.

**It is a marvel of Beauty and Convenience.**

**THE PATENT REFLEX GRATE**
is a special feature of the
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By its use, Fuel is Economized, no sifting of Ashes is required, and an old fire is always **ready for baking.**

**THE NEW HUB** is sold by dealers through out the country. Housekeepers should see it before purchasing any other.

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☞ Descriptive Circulars sent on application.

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**Successors to Boston and Maine Foundry Company.**
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**CURE YOUR BACK ACHE**
And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the
**Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad**
It is a **Marvel** of **Healing** and **Relief.**
**Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.**
It **CURES** where all else fails. A **REVELATION** and **REVOLUTION** in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent fr e. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, **$2.**
ADDRESS
This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.
The "Only" Lung Pad Co,
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Cures by **ABSORPTION** (Nature's way

**All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.**

It **DRIVES INTO** the system curative agents and healing medicines.

It **DRAWS FROM** the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

**Thousands Testify to its Virtues.**

**YOU CAN BE RELIEVED & CURED**

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and **RADICAL REMEDY.** Send for Circular.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of **Price, $2.00,** by

Send for Testimonials and our book "THREE MILLIONS A YEAR." Sent free.

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**OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.**
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**PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!**
**For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera,**
**AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON,**
No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER**

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

**AN UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS,**

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle.

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; **but with a safe remedy at hand** for immediate use, **there is seldom danger of the fatal result** which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and **sometimes costs a life.** A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

**It has stood the test of forty years' constant use** in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

**It is recommended** by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing its wonderful results, and have always followed its use.

No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all.

The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it.

**Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00** per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from

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Of St. Albans, Vt., and *Presiding Elder* of the St Albans District, in a letter of recent date, says: "I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of the lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he be came better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring-bone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found."

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## The Poet's Corner.

### OUR STATE.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

The South-land boasts its teeming cane,
The prairied West its heavy grain,
And sunset's radiant gates unfold
On rising marts and sands of gold!

Rough, bleak and hard, our little state
Is scant of soil, of limits strait;
Her yellow sands are sands alone,
Her only mines are ice and stone!

From autumn frost to April rain,
Too long her winter woods complain;
From budding flower to falling leaf,
Her summer time is all too brief.

Yet, on her rocks, and on her sands,
And wintry hills, the school-house stands;
And what her rugged soil denies
The harvest of the mind supplies.

The riches of the commonwealth
Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health;
And more to her than gold or grain
The cunning hand and cultured brain.

For well she keeps her ancient stock,
The stubborn strength of Pilgrim rock;
And still maintains, with milder laws,
And clearer light, the good old cause!

Nor heeds the skeptic's puny hands,
While near her school the church-spire stands;
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule,
While near her church-spire stands the school!

## Ladies' Department.

### ANTOINE, THE BLACKSMITH.

[By F. E. M. Notley, Author of "Olive Varcoe."]

We have grand names in the Ardennes; old Roman names, modified into patois, toned down, as it were, to a sober tint, suited to the grimy trades to which Cæsar, Augustus, Antony and Galba have betaken themselves.

Antoine, the blacksmith, was a sturdy fellow, and in spite of a stoop in the shoulders he was handsome, too, and well made. Yet, there was a shiftiness in his eyes that made that stoop, at times, look wicked. He had a hazel eye—light hazel, the fickle color—the most fickle eye that shines; the eye ever changing, ever seeking something new, ever wearying of what it hath, ever greedy of enjoyment in the present, ever ungrateful for the past, unmindful of the future. Ah! and when such an eye hath soft brown lashes round it, 'tis the most dangerous eye to a woman's peace that ever lighted up the head of fickle man.

Poor Eulalie! She was the prettiest girl in all the commune, but not hardy and brown like the Ardennaises. No touch of coarseness in her; too frail and delicate for the rough climate and the rough people, she looked like some pale exotic plant brought harshly from a greenhouse to die in the cold wind.

I was very sorry when I saw her dancing with Antoine at the village *fete*; sorrier still when I met her next day coming home from vespers, shyly by his side.

"Now, hang the man!" I said, within myself. "Are there not hardy maidens enough in the village-maidens who could bear his fickleness as calmly as they will next winter's frost; why, then, should he fix on this frail flower? If he breathes over it one frosty breath it will die."

"Good evening, Eulalie," I said aloud. "It is rather late for you to be out; the wind is fresh, the dew is falling fast. You should not do so, my child. You know the doctor said you should avoid night air."

"I have my shawl, sir, thank you," she said, sweetly.

"I can take care of Ma'amselle Eulalie,' said Antoine, with a curious fire in his light eyes. "Monsieur's solicitude is ill-placed. Bonsoir, monsieur. We go to take a turn by the river."

I looked after them and sighed. Then I turned resolutely away.

"A plague take my dreaming fancies!" thought I. "Why must I always be meddling? And a thousand of my poor warnings would be of no avail. Will a pebble on the seashore stop the tide?"

I had a house near that pretty hamlet—a sort of summer cottage—whither I resorted in the fishing months, when the river near was brimful of trout and grayling and teeming with other fish less dainty. And so it happened every day, as I shouldered my basket and rod and went forth solitary to my sport, I saw Antoine, the blacksmith, busier at his wooing than at his work. In the morning I met him coming to his forge, and I knew he had had speech with Eulalie in her little garden, for the saucy man bore a flower in his hand, or pinned daintily is his wide-awake, and his light hazel eyes smiled mockingly as he bade me good-morrow. Then, in the evening, when I came home weary, well laden with fish, I saw his forge fire dead, and his tools flung down and his anvil cold.

"He is away in the summer woods with Eulalie," I said, and my basket and rod grew strangely heavy.

When I met Eulalie she was all smiles and brightness—a rosier hue on her delicate face, a softer light in her loving blue eyes, and in her elastic step a newer grace. Looking at her happiness I grew to have softer thoughts of Antoine.

"I have mistaken his character," I said; "or else this poor girl's singular beauty can chain even his fickle fancy."

Then I schooled and chided myself right well for my own sore thoughts.

"Come now, silly one," I said, "own to thyself that this rare beauty of hers—so delicate, so patrician—stirred within thy solitary fancy some strange dreamings. 'Not a girl made for a peasant to love,' ran thy musings, 'but intended by nature for a lady. Nay, more, a princess of the woods; too delicate, too refined, to give her heart to one of these clowns. If, now, a man—a gentleman—knowing his own worth, could have the courage to fling aside worldly trammels—'"

Ah, me! how the threads of a thin purpose snap even at a slight touch.

Antoine, the blacksmith, danced next night with Eulalie at the village *fete*, walked home with her from vespers, and, in the morning, I went fishing!

"All things are for the best," I said. "She is a peasant girl—the princess was but my fancy—and she loves a peasant. How much better and happier for her than the sneers of Brussels or the cold contempt of an English provincial town."

So I hooked trout and grayling in glens and valleys, where a painter's soul would faint with ecstasy, and Antoine, the blacksmith, went into Love's garden and picked my fairest rose.

What mattered it? Philosophy and the world's customs deemed us both right. Therefore, it was better for me to fish and take my pastime and leave Antoine, the blacksmith, to his work and his wooing. The last was sport to him—crueller sport than mine; for, like a wicked fowler, he snared my little bird and slew it.

When I went back to Brussels in the autumn I left the pair betrothed. I was in haste to go; I resisted the great Baron's entreaty to stay a week with him, to hunt the wild bear and shoot foxes and wild cats in the forest, and I rejected the more noble offer of an adventurous cantab, who had bought a paper boat upon his shoulders, and proposed to row me and himself down the rivers Lesse and Meuse, and on to the world's end if I would.

In hard work at Brussels the winter went by coldly, the spring more coldly still; then came fiery summer, and I thought gladly of rushing back to my nest in the Ardennes.

"They were to be married at the New Year," I said. "She is quite a matron now. Ah, well! I hope Antoine, the black-smith, will make her a good husband—good and true, for he has the fairest flower of the Ardennes."

I asked no questions of my housekeeper on the night of my arrival in my summer home, and in the morning the good dame was busy, so I strolled down to the village and called at the good cure's.

"Yes, he is at home," said the priest's sister; "but he is engaged."

"Then I will wait awhile," I answered, and I stepped into the little parlor.

When the door was closed and I was left alone the hum of voices reached me, and looking into the garden I saw the cure seated on a rustic bench near the window. A muffled figure stood by him, but she leaned against the wall, and I could not see her face.

"No, my father; let him who caused my pain partake of it. It seems that I must die. Well, let him see me die. Let him know what he has done."

The book I had taken up fell from my hand. This was Eulalie's voice, changed and broken, but no less sweet and musical.

"My child," said the priest, "you are wrong; these feelings are sinful; they savor of revenge."

"No, father, not revenge; Heaven has avenged me. The girl for whom he left me is dead—cut down in the midst of her triumph and joy—dead, after only one day's illness. How, then, can I have thoughts of vengeance in my heart? And, although I, too, die, the good God has been merciful to me. I die slowly, inch by inch, and not in joy, as she did. No; joy and I parted long ago."

"But, my daughter, surely for one so near the end, thy thoughts are too much engrossed by this world. Come to me in confessional and hear of heavenly things, and put the thoughts of this marriage behind thee as a temptation of the enemy."

"Oh, father, you mistake me!" cried Eulalie, and there was a slight ring of indignation in her voice. "I do no wicked thing in marrying Antoine. I love him. He is come back to me in sorrow and remorse, and no one will believe that I have forgiven him if I do not become his wife. If he is my husband he can nurse and tend me; he can come to my bedside and receive my last prayer, my last word; but if I refuse him I must die away from his presence, and my mother will hate him."

"Say no more, poor child; I will marry thee, if thou wilt."

"Thanks, father. All the formalities the law demands are done; we will come to church to-morrow."

She went down the garden with a feeble step, and as she turned to shut the wicket gate I saw her face.

Was this the Flower of St. Etienne? Poor flower! how changed and sad, how pale and broken, since I saw her, but a year ago, radiant in the joy of her first love.

"What has happened?" I asked the cure, as he shook me by the hand. "Eulalie is sadly altered. She has a dying look upon her face that grieves me."

"Her face tells but the sorrowful truth, my friend. She goes with the first breath of autumn; she is in a deep decline."

And how is this, that she is not married to the blacksmith? I overheard your talk; you marry her to-morrow?"

"Yes; and I am sorry for it. The man looks upon this marriage as an expiation of his sin, and I would not grant him this poor salve to his conscience, could I help it."

"But they were to have been married at the New Year," I cried. "I cannot understand this delay."

"At the New Year Antoine was talking of marriage to another maiden. Sit down and I will tell you the tale.

"All went well with Antoine and Eulalie till the feast of St. Barbe, last November. At the little village of St. Barbe, across the hill, there was a dance on their fete day. Antoine went to it; Eulalie did not go. The weather was rough, and he persuaded her to remain at home. Of late, I think, he had wearied a little of her love, and her too tender watchfulness never tried him with caprice and coquetry.

"There was a procession and much extra service at the Church of St. Barbe on the fete day, and I went there to assist the cure. So it happened that I passed down among the dancers in the afternoon and observed Antoine dancing vigorously with a handsome girl named Therese Dufresne."

"I have ever thought him a fickle man," I said, interrupting the cure's story with a useless sigh.

"Fickle and heartless. The dance was but the beginning of his coquetry with Therese. A few Sundays more he still appeared by Eulalie's side in coming home from mass; a few evenings more he waited for her as she came from vespers; then he went over shamefully to his old love, and the village knew she was deserted. She had no pride to bear up. She sank from that day, making no effort to hide her grief.

"But, engrossed in his new passion, Antoine saw nothing. He was at St. Barbe every day. He spent all his Sundays and holidays there. From her window Eulalie often watched him as he walked with his and caresses over the hill, swinging in his hand the flowers he was taking to Therese.

"Therese was a handsome girl—a thorough Ardennaise, with dark hair and eyes and ruddy brown complexion, tall and strong, with an arm almost as well able to wield a hammer as Antoine's own. Moreover, she was wilful in her temper and caprecious, and this suited a man like him.

"As he went to St. Barbe he never knew whether his greeting would be kind or cruel. If she had parted with him with a kiss on one day, she might meet him with a frown and a hard word on the next. And so, in spite of their many quarrels, she kept the fickle man faithful, far more enthralled by her coarse beauty and hard caprices than ever he had been by the perfect love and loveliness of Eulalie.

"At length he told in triumph that he had won her consent to wed him, and he wore at his forge a more joyous face, whistling and singing as he handled his work and sent forth the sparks from his fire merrily into the little street.

"Eulalie would not believe the news. She could not, would not, deem him so cruel and heartless. Up to this time she had perhaps nursed some foolish hopes; some thought that he would leave his fickle fancy and come back to her. And when her mother told her the tale of his approaching marriage she shook her head and said she would only believe it from his own lips.

"She went down to the forge, where the hammer sounded merrily on the anvil and the sparks flew and the laughter and jest of rude health helped the work, and added to its noisy music. There, unnoticed, she leaned a moment against the doorsill, watching the brawny arms and handsome face of her false lover, as, in the pride of his strength he welded and moulded the glowing iron on his anvil. He, careless in the enjoyment of his coarse health, and happy in his fickle love, and she pale, broken-hearted and dying—dying for him. There she stood at his door unregarded—she who had wasted health and life and love on him; while he trolled a rollicking ditty with amorous lips and the glow of the fire warm on his ruddy cheek. But suddenly he turned his light hazel eyes on her, the sheen of the flames in them, and a touch of shame came over him.

"Ma'amselle Eulalie,' he said, 'can I do anything for you?'

"'I am come,' gasped the girl, 'not in anger, Antoine, but only to hear the truth from your own lips. Is it true that you marry Therese Dufresne next week?'

"Her face turned ashy pale as she spoke, and she grasped the doorsill with feeble hands to support herself.

"Antoine was embarrassed and silent.

"'You see, Mlle. Eulalie,' he said shrugging his shoulders, and holding out his hands in a deprecating way, 'you are scarcely the girl to suit a man like me. You are so frail and delicate—almost like a lady.'

"'Antoine, I was well and happy until I knew you.'

"And, wringing her hands together, the dying girl looked in his face for pity; but there was none. There was only a rough kind of shame in the man, and a feeling of irritation that she should dare to come there and reproach him with her pale face.

"'You had better go home, mademoiselle, the villagers will wag their tongues at you if they see you speaking to me now.'

"'The truth! the truth! Tell me the truth, Antoine; that is all I ask.'

"'Well, then, since you will have it—yes, I marry Mlle. Therese.'

"And as he spoke his bride's name there shone in his pale eyes that amorous light and gleam of triumphant passion that in days gone by had fallen upon her face in warm rays, when he stooped to kiss her, or when, beneath the summer shade of trees, they had walked hand in hand, talking of their love.

"Down upon the anvil came the stalwart blow of the great hammer, and, adding discourtesy to his cruel words, he turned his back on her, whistling at his work. It needed but this to break her heart. She left the door faint and sick with woe, uttering no word of anger, breathing no rash prayer to heaven to avenge her cause.

"And yet the vengeance came. The month of May broke in upon us fiercely hot. Snow melted hurriedly on the hills, flooding valley and meadow as with a sea, and as this dried in the sun, leaving many a sluggish pool, fever fell upon the villages, that lay nestled in the deep glens.

"In the evening Therese Dufresne walked with her lover, counting the hours to their wedding. In the morning she lay on her bed stricken, raving, dying. Her father sent for Antoine, but she did not know him. With frenzied hands she pushed him from her, and died raving of some old lover gone for a soldier, and lying blind in some hospital in Ghent.

"And now the blacksmith was a marked man. People cried 'A judgment!' and his forge grew silent and deserted. Meanwhile, Eulalie perished day by day, like a flower withering in the wind. And whether it was remorse or time-serving fear or a return of love, I know not, but in a few short weeks after Therese's death, Antoine wooed her again to be his wife, and she consented."

Thus the Cure's tale ended, and I, looking sorrowfully in his face, sat silent, then walked homeward, musing on many things.

They were married, but I went not to the wedding, and for many days I shouldered my basket early and wandered to the deepest and farthest glens, sometimes throwing my line idly in the stream, but oftener sitting on the bank watching the ripples flow and the rushes wave.

So a month went by; and every evening when I returned and laid down my empty basket, with a smile that hid a sigh, I heard that she was worse.

"She is dying fast, now," said my housekeeper. "Poor thing! she is worn to a very shadow. I saw her yesterday in the cemetery, leaning on her husband's arm, choosing her grave. There were tears on his cheek. Ah, he has his share now of grief, as it is fitting he should have. And I hear they are very poor. People go miles away to another forge rather than go to him."

"Poor!" I said. And there rose up in my throat so strange a sob that for a moment no other word would come. Then, hiding my face in shadow, I bade her take hastily all needful things to her.

"No, stay—not to her. Take them to her mother and let her take them to her daughter."

Then, sitting lonely by my wood fire, I thought bitterly of the empty shadows of this world, and how strange it was that I should send bread in charity to one whom, feelish dreams, I had clothed in satin and jewels and honored as a queen.

A few days further on, when I heard she would leave her bed no more, there came upon me a silly longing to see her face. After many thoughts and fightings with my wish I spoke to her of this.

"I had ever been her friend," I said. "Might I see her and say farewell?"

The mother looked at me with frightened eyes. "She could not tell," she answered. "Antoine had grown so fierce, she dared not ask him. Somehow, since he knew he must lose his wife, and she slipped from his grasp into death's, he loved her with a stronger, fiercer love than ever in his passionate days he had given to Therese, and he begrudged every word and look given to another. He was jealous even of her."

And the woman went her way, weeping as she went.

Now I was bitter, indeed. So this coarse man, who had killed my pretty flower, was her master in death as in life, and he denied me even the poor consolation of one last word. What a strange triumph was his over the loving heart he had broken!

The next day, with my rod as a pretence, I climbed a great hill top and sat among the solitudes of the mountain till faith in God's goodness, growing from the peace and stillness and beauty of the earth, wrung that drop of bitterness from out my heart.

Wending my way homeward among the evening shadows, I met the cure.

"Come with me," he said. "Eulalie has asked for you."

And now I hesitated. "I fear," I said, "to go. Perhaps my indignation for that man will not hold itself calmly quiet, even in her presence."

"You will not see him," said the cure.

In another moment I was kneeling by her couch. And if before I saw her face I had longed to say, "Could you have loved a man who would have made you a lady and sheltered you from the rough wind and the cold hand of poverty and ill?" I longed no more to utter such wild and selfish words when her dying eyes looked gratefully into mine and she thanked me humbly for the kindness I had done her.

Ah! then I sank down into the depths of humiliation. Kindness! She, an angel, just going to heaven, thanking me, a poor worm on earth, for kindness!

What was it? A little food—a little wine. Great heavens! what poor creatures we are, when we exact gratitude for such puny gifts as these! Gifts given to angels; for such, though we know it not.

Then she put out her hand to me; but I, looking at her through a mist of tears, did not see her till her slender fingers touched mine, and drew me down toward her.

"Forgive Antoine," she whispered, and a deep blush came over her face. "I loved him always. I never loved but him."

Then I saw that dream of mine, hidden in my heart, had reached her, I know not how, and thrown a shade of fear and sorrow in her soul for me.

"God bless you, Eulalie," I said. "I forgive him. There is not a shadow of anger in my heart against him now."

The next day she died. And in the evening, as I was going down to the cure's, feeling it not good for me to be alone, I saw a very bad part of the road, the coach, by the merest accident as it seemed, rolled into a hole and broke an axle. William was ready to help; he would take one of the horses and ride at the top of his speed into Calais and send another carriage, while the attache and the driver might remain and wait. The proposal was innocently accepted, and William rode off. Arrived at Calais, he hurried to the quai, found the boat in waiting, produced his passport, was taken on board, and the boat immediately sailed with the pretended bearer of despatches. From Dover he posted as fast as horses could carry him to London, where he arrived about midnight, and proceeded at once to the house of Nathan Rothschild, who had already retired for the night. William desired immediately to be taken before the banker, but the servants at first declined, saying that no one was allowed to disturb the rest of their master. When, however, William insisted that he was just from Paris on a most important mission from James Rothschild, they believed it an extraordinary occasion, and one of them went up stairs to wake him.

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